



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

folding.¹ When it is recalled that for over a century the simple method of constructing such polyhedra has been given in text-books, it appears that Wiener's additional contribution consisted almost wholly in constructing, by paper folding, equilateral triangles, squares, and pentagons—a very small portion of Sundara Row's discussion. This fact is not made clear in Klein's remark on page 42 of the English edition of his *Famous Problems in Elementary Geometry*, Boston, Ginn, 1897.

Finally, reference may be given to a note by Fitz Patrick on "La géométrie par le pliage et découpage du papier" in W. W. R. BALL, *Récréations mathématiques et problèmes des temps anciens et modernes*, troisième partie, Paris, Hermann, 1909, pp. 341–360; to *Messenger of Mathematics*, 1905, Vol. 34, pp. 142–3; and to *L'Education Mathématique*.

NOTES AND NEWS.

EDITED BY D. A. ROTHROCK, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

Dr. J. B. ROSENBACH has been appointed instructor in mathematics at the University of New Mexico.

Dr. GOLDIE P. HORTON has been appointed instructor in mathematics at the University of Texas.

Dr. G. H. LIGHT, of the University of Colorado, has been promoted to an assistant professorship of mathematics.

Dr. E. W. PONZER, assistant professor of applied mathematics at Leland Stanford University, died on December 20, 1917, as a result of an accidental gunshot wound.

Mr. J. J. TANZOLA, until recently an instructor in mathematics at the U. S. Naval Academy, is now a private with the 305th Machine Gun Battalion, Company C, at Camp Upton, Long Island.

Mr. FREDERICK WOOD, instructor in mathematics at the University of Wisconsin and a charter member of the Association, is now a lieutenant with the 328th Field Artillery at Camp Custer, Michigan.

Dr. J. E. DAVIS, instructor in mathematics at Pennsylvania State College, is enrolled in the 313th Infantry at Camp Meade, Md.

The University of California has been, since May 21, 1917, conducting a school of military aëronautics, in which about five hundred cadets are being trained in an eight weeks' course in flying. Professor B. M. WOODS, of the department of mathematics, a charter member of the Association, is directing the instruction in this school.

¹ *Katalog mathematischer und mathematisch-physikalischer Modelle, Apparate und Instrumente*. Nachtrag. Herausgegeben von W. Dyck. München, Wolf, 1893, pp. 52–54.

Professor A. O. LEUSCHNER, of the University of California, has been delegated to administer instruction in the navigation schools conducted by the U. S. Shipping Board on the Pacific coast.

On account of conditions due to the war, it has been decided by Harvard University that no appointments be made to the Benjamin Peirce instructorships in mathematics during the present year.

Professor J. N. VAN DER VRIES, of the University of Kansas and a member of the Council of the Association, has been chosen as a member of the field division of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. He has been given a year's leave of absence in order to carry out certain work in connection with the organization of war service committees, which are to take the place of the old national defense council committees and thus to furnish a point of direct contact between specific industries and the government.

Professor HARRIS HANCOCK, of the University of Cincinnati, was elected treasurer of the American Association of University Professors at its Chicago meeting during the holidays.

At the Pittsburgh meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Assistant Professor G. D. BIRKHOFF, of Harvard University, was elected vice-president of Section A (Mathematics and Astronomy); Professor F. R. MOULTON, of the University of Chicago, was reelected secretary of the Section.

The initial number of Vol. XL, of the *American Journal of Mathematics*, appeared in January with six mathematical contributions as follows: "Flat-sphere geometry," by J. EISLAND; "Irrational involutions on algebraic curves," by J. V. DE PORTE; "The set of eight self-associated points in space," by J. R. MUSSELMAN; "Associate minimal surfaces," by J. K. WHITEMORE; "On integral invariants," by F. W. REED; "Fundamental regions for certain finite groups in S_4 ," by H. F. PRICE.

The *Science Reports* of the Tôhoku Imperial University, November 1917, contains an interesting mathematical discussion by K. TERAZAWA on the "Oscillations of the deep-sea surface caused by a local disturbance." The present paper is a continuation of the writer's former discussion of the problem, *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, London, 1915, and is intended to complete the discussion of the problem of central oscillations with the initial conditions: (1) when an initial displacement of the free surface is given, without initial velocity; (2) when an initial impulse is applied on the surface, without initial surface displacement. The same issue of *Science Reports* also contains a paper by T. KUBOTA on "An application of binary quadratic forms to geometry."

The concluding number of Vol. 12, *Tôhoku Mathematical Journal*, edited by T. HAYASHI, Sendai, Japan, recently appeared containing the following papers: "On the theory of representation of surfaces," by K. OGURA; "A theorem on

limits," by S. NARUMI; "On generalized Toeplitz theorems on limits and their applications," by T. KOJIMA. This twelfth volume of the *Journal* contains 334 pages, consisting, for the most part, of original papers written in the English language.

A continuation of the discussion of "Mathematics in secondary schools," following the investigation conducted by a committee of the Chicago Mathematics Club, appears in *School and Society*, January 12, 1918, by Professor C. N. MOORE, of the University of Cincinnati. This paper is devoted chiefly to a criticism of Professor SNEDDEN's discussion of the same subject, in *School and Society*, December 1, 1917. "Mathematics as a test of mental efficiency," by Professor R. E. MORITZ of the University of Washington, appears in the January 12 issue of *School and Society*.

"A glimpse at early colonial algebra" is the subject of a most interesting historical paper by Professor D. E. SMITH, of Teachers College, Columbia University, in *School and Society*, January 5, 1918. Professor SMITH writes concerning the early manuscript copies on mathematics found in the collections of colonial libraries, and in particular he gives a description of a manuscript copy on algebra written by SAMUEL LANGDON under the direction of ISAAC GREENWOOD, Hollis Professor of Mathematics at Harvard University, 1727-1738. At the time of writing the manuscript on algebra, LANGDON was fifteen years old; he later became president of Harvard University, serving during the American Revolution.

On February 3, 1918, Dr. Ellery W. Davis, dean of the college of literature, science and arts of the University of Nebraska and professor of mathematics, died of pneumonia after a brief illness. Dr. Davis was a charter member of the Mathematical Association of America. He was present at the recent Chicago meeting of the association and presided at one of the sessions.